



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAFF, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, MAY 3, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON
Of Ohio.

- Appointed by Mr. JEFFERSON, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1801.
- By Mr. MADISON, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army in 1812.
- By his FELLOW CITIZENS in Ohio, a Member of Congress in 1835.
- By the LEGISLATURE of Ohio, a Senator of the United States in 1835.
- By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.
- Nominated by Conventions of the People in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political. In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."—Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.

"It [the exercise of the elective franchise] could not fail to be the parent of mischief infinitely greater than those it is the design to cure. * * * Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state government, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being accessible to the people for the purpose of being amenable to their will."—Letter to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—Letter to Butler.

Neither Masonry, nor Van Burenism, nor both can succeed with the Green Mountain Boys. Political Jugglery will run a short race among the descendants of Ethan Allen. E. D. Barber.

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antimasons do, any less than resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President. * * * We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive [?] strictly as Antimasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated, to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil. E. D. Barber.

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun. C. L. KNAFF.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

- At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,
- ASA ALDIS,
- Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,
- 2, ZIMRI HOWE,
- 3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,
- 4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,
- 5, EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

The State Paper, at St. Albans, has been discontinued. Col. Spooner takes leave of his patrons, the public and the profession in the following frank and gentlemanly terms:

With this number, the publication of this paper closes, as well as, for the present, at least, our connection with the public as conductor of a public journal. We have been led to this determination by the same motives which would induce any prudent man to abandon a profitless business, or unfavorable location, and seek other opportunities which regard a man's interest and living. It is well known to many of our friends, though perhaps to but a small portion of our subscribers, that for the last three years, our business has failed to yield an adequate support. Whatever may have been the temporary causes of it, there continue to exist those so permanent in their nature and unfavorable in their effect, as to afford no encouragement for future success. It is therefore abandoned.

In thus parting from those with whom we have for the last thirteen years, been so connected, we should do great injustice to our own feelings, did we not duly acknowledge the kindness and friendship, which, during that long period has been so generally extended to us by this community—but doubly so, did we withhold the tribute of a grateful heart from those whose personal friendship and approbation it has been our business, so long, so uniformly, so unfeignedly, and to the last, to experience. Wherever our lot may be cast, and under whatever circumstances we may exist, they will not cease to be held in our grateful remembrance.

From our professional [brothers], with whom we have been so long associated, we part with the kindest feelings. If in the course of our career, we have, in the heat of political contention, said or done which we should not have said, or done ought which we should not have done, as unquestionably

we have, we beg they may be cast into the receptacle of things to be forgotten, and be no more remembered against us. May they forgive as freely as they are forgiven.

THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG! Our quondam friend of the North Star has brought to light one of the most daring outrages recorded in modern times. In order to afford every means in our power to bring the guilty to condign punishment, we hasten to unveil the dark villainy to our readers. The particulars, so far as we can learn, are briefly as follows: It seems that one C. L. Knapp, a notorious old Hartford convention federalist, publisher of a "factious, federal, disaffected" paper called the State Journal, on or about the 30th of March last past, secretly printed and published an extra sheet or circular for the express purpose of instigating his friends to extend the circulation of said paper! The language of the circular being "insurrectionary in the highest degree," and calculated to produce "all the horrors of a servile war," it was promptly seized by some friend of the constitution and handed over to that faithful agent of Mr. Van Buren, the editor of the North Star. Mr. Eaton, as in duty bound, immediately published the atrocious circular in his paper, accompanied with a very lucid, elaborate and patriotic disquisition upon the rascality of the offence, which we doubt not will serve as a warning to all plotters against the peace and dignity of the State. We expect to hear more about this singular outrage soon. The circular is as follows:

STATE JOURNAL—EXTRA.

Montpelier, March 30, 1836.

DEAR SIR—How goes the battle? Have the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER in your town—the friends of the Constitution and the "Supremacy of the Laws"—the friends of Antimasonry—those who would preserve the lingering remains of Liberty in our country—have they duly considered the importance of the canvass now going on in Vermont? Are they awake or asleep? Are they promising themselves success without effort—victory without vigilance? Or are they already apprised of the unprecedented efforts of our political opponents, and are they willing to try to counteract, so far as in them lies, the influence of government patronage, so fearfully brought into conflict with the freedom of elections—making "political corruption" the order of the day?

"The nominations of the late State Convention seem to be well received. But activity and persevering vigilance can alone ensure success. No time should be lost in spreading the means of correct information through the community. How many newspapers devoted to the advocacy of correct principles, and such candidates for office as will carry them into practice, are now taken in your town? How many of an opposite stamp? How many subscribers might you obtain by devoting one day to well-directed efforts among your townsmen? Can you accomplish more good in any other way in connection with our political interest? Pressing duties at home prevent me from leaving my post to traverse the State. An agent unacquainted with the people in your town, would not be likely to accomplish half so much as yourself. May I not expect, then, that you will make such efforts as the crisis and the cause demand? C. L. KNAFF.

N. B. A few weeks since, a prospectus for the North Star was circulated in this village by a Royal Arch Mason. That was unquestionably very proper!

BOSTON ADVOCATE. "We regret the extreme pertinacity and unfairness with which" Mr. Hallett, Editor of the Boston Daily Advocate, "once an upright Antimasonic paper," persists in misrepresenting the facts in relation to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren at the legislative caucus in Boston last January. We have shown by the statements of Nahum Hardy and others, that the call was excluded from all the country papers—that a majority of the meeting were Jackson men, custom-house officers and others, mostly of the city of Boston. This, Mr. Hallett has not denied, for the best of reasons. This is the only material point in the controversy between us. If the call of the State Committee had been published, as formerly, in the country papers, and a full delegation of the antimasonic yeomanry had assembled, as in Vermont, we would then have treated the nomination with becoming deference. But a nomination put forth under the auspices of a mongrel meeting of Jackson men and Van Buren men, called out for the occasion, smacks too much of "political juggling" to succeed with the Green Mountain Boys.

ARKANSAS.

There is no probability that the question of admitting Arkansas will be taken up by the House of Representatives for several weeks. Those who wish to remonstrate against the admission of that Territory with an everlasting slavery Constitution, should move immediately in the matter. We copy the New York Memorial for such as may approve the form. A Memorial is now in circulation in this town, which will be sent on to Washington in a few days. Here is ground on which the enemies of slavery "in the abstract," as well as practical abolitionists, can work together.

Rem. The Vermont Chronicle, Vermont Patriot and Universal Watchman are out upon the Rev. Mr. Burchard.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

The undersigned, citizens of the County of Washington, give notice that a convention will be held at the Court House, in Montpelier, on Wednesday, May 18th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of forming a County Anti-Slavery Society. Several addresses may be expected. The friends of emancipation, of both sexes, throughout the county, are respectfully invited.

- J. P. Miller
- Amasa Pringle
- Leander Hutchins
- Daniel Houghton
- Thaddeus Clough
- Erasmus Parker
- Sherman Kellogg
- Joseph Somerby
- Clark Stevens
- Clarke Butler
- C. L. Knapp
- E. H. Prentiss
- Zenas Wood
- Ithamar Smith
- Orson Skinner
- Ezra Dutton
- Davis Tucker
- John H. Lathrop
- George W. Foster
- Henry Y. Barnes
- Silas C. French
- George Putnam
- Philip Hill
- James Stevens
- Timothy Davis
- David French
- Alexander Parker
- Chas. H. Wing
- C. B. Stebbins
- H. Ward Jr.
- John T. Miller
- Elisha Hubbard
- John Walton Jr.
- A. D. H. Cadwell
- Wesley Dodge
- Asa Dodge
- Joseph Dodge
- Nathaniel Dodge
- Daniel Dodge
- Martin Keith
- Joshua Huntington
- Joseph Thompson
- Zadock Hubbard
- Edward Martin
- Wm. Wheeler
- Charles Rice
- Isaac L. Scribner
- Rufus Childs
- Joe P. Richardson
- Harvey Adams
- Thomas Moore
- Jacob Crossman
- Wm. A. Elia
- May 24, 1836.
- Benjamin Page
- Aaron Angier
- Peter G. Smith
- Ezra P. Butler
- Ariel Thomas
- John Seabury
- Samuel Bryant
- Stephen F. Stevens
- Roswell Putnam
- James J. Joslin
- Rufus Larnard
- Thomas Prentiss
- Orange Smith
- Hooker Joslin
- Lyman Fisk
- R. O. Stoddard
- Langdon Sherman
- C. C. Wing
- Chas. R. Wood
- Jeremiah Leland
- Isaac Wilson
- Daniel Ladd
- Ebenezer Scribner
- N. Smalley
- Jos. S. Daniels
- S. Scribner
- Wildor Mead & Co.
- Elias Tracy
- Oliver Field
- Anassa Russ
- Norman Rublee
- Cyrus Wood
- John Cook
- Columbus Putnam
- A. Thompson
- S. H. Winter
- J. Chapin
- J. S. Ladd
- Bey Strickland
- Jas. Holbart Jr.
- G. W. Bartlett
- Ebenezer Avery
- Alonzo G. Camp
- Wm. Strobridge
- Edwin Hatch
- Miles Templeton
- John Wood
- John Haskell
- Alfred Bridges
- Elijah Nye Jr.
- Asahel H. Nye
- R. O. Knapp
- Leonard Ellis

It is only when the Van Buren men walk right up on to the Democratic Platform and join heart and hand in the support of Democratic Antimasonry, that the Green Mountain Boys will say to them, "go ahead."

What! Does Mr. Barber mean to insinuate that he won't go for R. M. Johnson for Vice President? that the Van Buren men must nominate none but antismasons? What is to be done with the Windsor county Senators? The Van Buren men have "walked up" with a vengeance thus far, trampling the banner of Antimasonry in the dust. Even Field of the Mountain Democrat, who three months since made fair speeches and talked mightily antimasonic, now that he fancies his birds are all caught and caged, points his scornful finger at poor "Antimasonry!" Deliver us from the hypocritical smiles of such tantalizers! How much better are antismasons treated by the Van Buren men of Pennsylvania? At a late meeting in Luzerne county, they "walked right up on to the Democratic Platform" in the following style:

"Let the people, who we trust, have witnessed enough of the blessings of ANTIMASONRY, not to need further examples of madness and outrage, raise themselves and shake off the odious and imbecile tyranny by which the State is at present debased and cursed, as the lion shakes the dew drops from his mane!"

That is the way Van Buren men of Pennsylvania talk of Antimasonry! No wonder that Joseph Ritner and many thousands of his friends are warmly supporting Harrison and Granger. No wonder that only two out of an hundred antimasonic presses in Pennsylvania have been betrayed into the support of the little Federal Dandy of Kinderhook!

We invite special attention to the articles in this number relating to the important subject of the Surplus Revenue. It is high time for the people to inquire what shall be done with their own money. No one pretends that the thirty-five millions of dollars, now in the vaults of the 35 pet banks, is needed for any governmental purposes. The tone of the debates in Congress too plainly indicates a determination on the part of the dominant party, to hold back this money from the rightful owners. Why is it so? Is the whole to be thrown into the whirlpool of extravagance? Or is it required to pave Mr. Van Buren's way to the Presidential Chair? It is estimated that the annual receipts from the sales of the public lands will in future be 10,000,000 of dollars. If the division of the surplus revenue now at the disposal of Congress should be made according to the ratio of population, \$484,133 would fall to the State of Vermont.

EXTRA-HAZARDOUS. Mr. Alpheus Clark, formerly of Berlin, crossed lake Champlain on foot, from Plattsburgh to Burlington, on the 23d of April! He joined the "cold water society" once on his way, but with some difficulty regained his foothold and took up his line of march. On coming in

to Burlington Bay, our informant states that the ice was missing to an inconvenient extent from the shore, but the Burlingtonians came "to the rescue," by sending him a good delivrance.

NEW HOTEL. A new Hotel, 90 by 40 feet, three stories high exclusive of the basement is now going up on the splendid site of the old Union, on Main-street. The frame presents the outlines of a well-proportioned edifice. It is earnestly to be hoped that the enterprising proprietors will never suffer it to become the resort of drunkards and tipplers, by keeping within it intoxicating drinks.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated
Barnet, April 23, 1836.

"I wish you to send me your paper. Your brothers of the type say you have shifted politics. I wish to see and read both sides, to know who shifts the most. I profess to be an Antimason and a Republican. Our politicians in this section of late put me in mind of the school boys saying, 'Turn about, and wheel about, and jump Jim Crow.'"

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Brookline, April 26, 1836.

"Please send me the Journal until I order a discontinuance. Should you eventually turn a political somerset like the Ed. of the Boston Advocate, or his prototype, E. D. Barber, you may be assured that such a course will find no response in the Antimasons of Windham county. The sturdy yeomanry of the Mountains will never consent to be sold like cattle in the market. The variety of shapes and colors which the above named gentlemen have assumed, forcibly remind me of the Duke of Buckingham, who in the language of Dryden,

"Was officious to a fault, always in the wrong—
Everything by star—and nothing long."

For the State Journal.

Mr. Editor: When public men spread out their sentiments on any subject, they must expect to have them examined by those whom they implicate. In your Journal of April 5th you have given us Mr. Van Buren's letter to his friends in N. Carolina on the question whether Congress have the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia.

It would seem that those gentlemen at the South who proposed the question meant it should have a political bearing, or in other words they meant to make it a political question. This placed Mr. Van Buren in an unpleasant situation. He evidently wished to satisfy them, but he was fully satisfied that Congress had the power, and he was afraid that it would be unpopular at the north to deny that power. However he tried to make his sentiments as acceptable as possible to all parties, except the poor abolitionists, "upon whom he is willing to frown with indignation."

To satisfy the holders of slaves Mr. Van Buren tells them that if elected President, "I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states." And he evidently gives them to understand that he is willing that all attempts to agitate the question of slavery should be put down and suppressed, "and fast, and nefarious." This will probably satisfy his southern friends, and they will feel that such kind of property, as they hold in their fellow men will be safe under the reign of such a kind friend.

To soothe the feelings of his northern friends, who might wish to have slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, Mr. Van Buren endeavors to cover himself by the sentiment expressed by the citizens of Albany, and adopted by many others; sentiments that are at war with every principle of civil and religious liberty. Sentiments that would suit the most despotic court on earth; and which, if carried out in their genuine effects, would effectually destroy all free discussion on religion as well as politics, and expel every missionary of the Gospel from the heathen world. He then assumes, that had the question about a "lotion of slavery in the Federal District by Congress been agitated, when the Constitution was adopted, the South would have required that their power should be restricted, and that the North would have assented. Now it would be much more reasonable to assume the contrary position. The Union was, and still is, as important to the South as to the North, and the South did consent that Congress might, after a limited time, abolish the foreign slave trade. And had the question about abolishing slavery in the Federal District been agitated, there is reason to believe, that they would have assented. And if this point could not have been obtained, a site for the Federal District might have been obtained, where slavery did not exist. But conjectures on this point are needless. The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, with full power to enact laws in all cases whatsoever. And if slavery cannot be put down in that District, then let the District be ceded to the States of Maryland and Virginia; and let the seat of government be removed to a purer region, a land of liberty. For it is a disgrace to our republic to have the seat of our government polluted with slavery.

The whole communication of Van Buren was evidently written for electioneering purposes, and shows a baseness of mind utterly unworthy of a man. He evidently would give up the power vested in Congress, to obtain Southern votes. And if this power cannot be taken from Congress, he would render it inoperative, continue slavery at Washington, as long as slaveholders wish, and lay this greivous sin upon the whole nation. With the advocates of slavery at Washington he fully agrees, adopts their unjust and slanderous sentiments, and expresses his belief that the efforts of those men, who continue to agitate the slave question may be "rendered inoperative by constitutional remedies." A gag-law would surely not be vetoed by

Van Buren. Now I ask can any honest abolitionist give his vote for such a man? Must not the very act of doing it prove that he has renounced his abolition sentiments? Can any philanthropist, any man of humane feelings, who wishes to have slavery abolished at the seat of our government, give his vote for Van Buren when he knows that Van Buren will frown upon all, who make the attempt to undo the bands of wickedness? Can any christian, who loves his neighbor as himself; and remembers those that are in bonds, vote for a man, who means to frown upon all, who comply with these commands? Can any friend of civil liberty vote for a man, who is ready to enforce a gag-law, to silence all discussion upon slavery? Can the freemen of Vermont be sold to such a master? be drilled to vote for such a man? be made to sanction such vile sentiments? It cannot be. Van Buren smells to strong of slavery for the free born sons of Vermont.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

For the State Journal.

Mr. Editor: A late writer remarks, that "the Pope of Rome has the means of buying half the leading politicians in this country." And if we may judge from the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Pope, we must fear that those means have already been employed, and that the influence of the Beast, is even now, widely felt in our country. At such a time then, it cannot be improper to lay before the Christian public the oath, set forth by the order of pope Clement the Eighth, to be taken by all bishops at their consecration, and by all metropolitans at their installation.

"I—N— elect of the church of St. Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to our lord, the lord N. Pope N. and to his successors, canonically coming in. I will neither advise, consent, or do any thing, that they may lose their life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands anywise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them under any pretence whatsoever. The counsel, which they shall instruct me withal, by themselves, their messengers, or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the Roman Papacy and the royalties of St. Peter, saving my order, against all men. The legate of the Apostolic see, going and coming, I will honorably treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the holy Roman Church, of our lord, the Pope, and his foresaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase, and advance. I will not be in any counsel, action or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord, and the said Roman Church, any thing to the hurt, or prejudice of their persons, right, honor, state or power; and, if I shall know any such thing to be treated, or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my power; and, as soon as I can, will signify it to our said lord, or to some other by whom it may come to his knowledge. The orders of the holy Fathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances, or disposals, reservations, provisions and mandates, I will observe with all my might, and cause to be observed by others. Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said lord, or his foresaid successors, I will to my power persecute and oppose." Faber p. 151.

This papal obligation is so much like masonic obligations, that it would seem, that they must have a common origin. And he who dislikes the one must abhor the other. Now let it be remembered, that every Protestant is a heretic in the opinion of the pope and his adherents; that every bishop and priest in the Romish church has taken this obligation or one like it; that the priests have almost uncontrolled sway over all the members of that church; and that multitudes of that communion are yearly pouring into our country, and I ask whether our civil and religious liberties are not in danger? Has not the Pope in fact the means of buying one half of our leading politicians, who are ready to serve his interest, if he will help them into office? And will not our most important elections soon be decided at Rome? Van Buren has set the example, and if he is successful, others as reckless of consequences as he, will follow his example. Surely then in vain have our fathers come out from Rome, and shed their blood to secure for their children civil and religious liberty, if their degenerate sons will elevate to office, men that will again place them under Roman tyranny. Can any Protestant do this without renouncing the faith of the gospel, and in heart returning back to the bondage of Rome, by whom the great ones of the earth have long been bewitched? Can American Protestants thus sell their birthrights, and bow their necks under the iron yoke of popery? Remember the words of the martyr, John Rogers, "Abhor that arrant whore of Rome, and all her blasphemies;" "and drink not of her cursed cup—shey not her decrees!" LUTHER.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Washington, April 20th.

The war on the Western frontier is likely soon to break out into a general blaze. A letter was read in the House to-day, from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, urging the immediate adoption of measures for the defence of the western country, and stating that there was great reason to apprehend a general Indian War. Mr. Sevier stated that he had just received a letter from Red River, stating that a number of citizens had recently been killed by the Cumanche and that the number of these Indians was 200,000, of whom a large proportion were fighting men. He was very anxious for the establishment of a garrison at a point on the Red River which he indicated, and the construction of a military road to it. The House have, in consequence of these statements, set apart a portion of to-morrow and of next day for the consideration of a bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers, which are recommended, by the Secretary of War, as the best species of troops for this service.

The Creeks are also in motion, and Judge White states, I understand, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, that they have ten thousand warriors, which is a greater number than they have been supposed to possess. The sensation has reached even the Winnebagos, in the northwestern territory, who are said to be extremely uneasy.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Public Revenue.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate yesterday his answer to the call made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun last week, for a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of the present month, where deposited, and the amount of liabilities of several banks of deposit, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of last month.

We shall endeavor to insert the report at large as soon as it is printed. At present we are enabled, from a hasty examination of it, to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it—namely, the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the Treasury.

The Secretary states that the receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st day of the last month, were—

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| From Customs, | \$5,066,050 |
| From the Public Lands, | 3,439,650 |
| Miscellaneous, | 290,000 |

Total for the quarter, \$10,794,700

And that the amount of public money in the Treasury, (that is, in the Deposit Banks) on the 31st day of the last month, was \$31,805,055.

Thus it appears that the Revenue of the Government for the first quarter of the year was near eleven millions of dollars—and the amount of the public moneys now lying in the pet banks, is thirty-two millions of dollars—and this enormous, this unheard of surplus, daily swelling by fresh payments into the treasury.

The disposition of this immense sum, presents a question of the deepest concern to the people, and of the deepest responsibility on those to whom the disposition of it belongs; but the custody of so vast an amount of public treasure involves a question of still greater import.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The bill to pay back to the People of the several States, the amount of money due them respectively from the Public Lands sales, came up in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last. In the course of the discussion the new whole-hog Senator from Mississippi declared in his very connected and very different manner, that when the bill passed, Gen. Jackson would veto it. This fact was pretty generally known because the President is in the habit in miscellaneous conversation, of declaring his inflexible hostility to a distribution of the money among its rightful owners. Not that the measure is unfair or unjust, for he has already pronounced a solemn opinion to the contrary. But Gen. Jackson hates with an inextinguishable hatred and he would rather that his right arm should wither, than that his right hand should trace his signature to a bill conferring imperishable honor upon the name of Henry Clay. Mr. Walker's statement on the floor of the Senate as to the President's avowed intention, was properly rebuked as being unparliamentary, and of a character to interfere with the separate and independent action of the Legislature. Mr. Benton also took ground against the distribution, as being an antagonist to his silly idea of spending fifty millions immediately in fortifications. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Mr. Benton can gather together the requisite number of undisputed truths, opaque deductions and plucked falsehoods, wherewith to overlay the whole subject matter. The fact is that Mr. Van Buren and his friends who have the control of the People's money are determined to hold on to it if they can. That they can retain the possession of these unlawful spoils is manifest, unless the People speak out.

"The necessity of disposing of this vast and constantly accumulating Revenue, is apparent to all. Indeed that necessity is becoming more and more pressing. The amount of Surplus within less than a year, has swelled from TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to twice that sum. This amount is withdrawn from the active capital of the country at a moment when the community can ill afford to lose so much from its circulating medium.

The wise and just mode of disposing of this Revenue—the Government being unable to use it—is to return it to the People. This can be done by Congress through the medium of the State Governments. And this would be done promptly if it were not the intention of those who misgovern the Nation, to use it for unlawful and corrupt purposes.

Aware that something must be done with this money, two expedients have been suggested by the friends of the Administration. That of Mr. GRANGER proposes to place a large portion of the Revenue at the disposal of the Post Master General, to expedite the transmission of the Mails, and to aid in the construction of Rail Roads. If properly applied, a portion of the Surplus Revenue might be thus usefully employed.

The next is that proposed by SILAS WRIGHT. And this is one purely political. It seeks to convert the whole Surplus Revenue into a huge CORRUPTION FUND, with which Banks, Monopolists and Aristocrats are to be bribed into the support of Van Buren. It at once converts the money of the People into "Spoils" for political Swiss and mercenaries. It virtually places FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in the hands of Mr. Van Buren to be used in promoting his election! This is not the first time that Gold has been used to subvert the Liberties of Republics.

The proposition of Mr. WRIGHT to invest the Surplus Revenue in Stocks, deprives the Administration of the only pretext they had for refusing to distribute it among the States. It conceals that the money is not wanted either to increase our Navy or to be expended on Fortifications. The question then occurs to all, why is not this money returned to the pockets of the People, from whence it was drawn? This question will be asked and reiterated—Indeed, if the People are not more tame and patient than pack-horses, they will ask this question in a tone and with an emphasis which must compel an answer.—Albany Evening Journal.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Andover, on Wednesday of this week, the Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. was elected President of that Institution, in place of the late Dr. Porter. [Trans.]